

Dear Marion & Dean

We are finally settled back to normal after Clarence's eye surgeries. Many thanks for the extra material you sent back, we appreciate it, very interesting.

I translated the diary from a copy that was given to Dr. Frank Brickl on one of his journeys to Germany. It was typed in English letters. I am also sure that it was not transcribed exactly the way it was written. As it stated at the beginning that he was only fifteen years old and in order to conserve the paper the writing was so small and broken, it could only be read with a magnifying glass. I am sure something was lost along the way.

Hopefully we shall meet again.
Clarence, & Dean



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From the Diary of Waldmunchners
Simon Kajetan Brückl

In the home of the Kallmunzer family of Amberg was the diary of Simon Kajetan Bruckl of Waldmunchen in which he told of his time spent at a school in Amberg (1839-1843), then of his studies at the University of Munich from (1843-1846). The four centimeter thick book is full of writing. A blue-green-pink-yellow modern pattern fills the 7 X 11 centimeter cover. On it is a gray heart with the inscription "Manuel for S. Bruckl (1839)." The paper is a strong grayish white, the writing broken and so small it can only be read with a magnifying glass. While it is already an unusual decision for a fifteen year old to keep a diary in so much that in the following years he must make a profitable showing-this takes an unusual person. Simon was born on Feb. 8, 1824, the eighth child of innkeeper George Bruckl and his wife Katharina nee Stettner. She bore thirteen children in the course of 25 years, of which one died at three years of age, four died in the first month of life. The oldest daughter married at Amberg. The godfather of Simon was wine dealer Matthaus Hofmann of Amberg, there he also had a distant cousin Heindl. These contacts, his great talent and extreme spirit decided the superintendant of schools at Regensburg to send him to Amberg to study in spite of his small and not very strong body.

The royal institution of study at Amberg continues to this day as a school of Latin. The number of scholars for 1839/40 was 405- without the 54 students connected to the theology-philosophy high school. The city had over 7,000 inhabitants before World War I- in each house one goat and one student. In the alleys near the school and along the city walls were the pitfalls.

Simon attended the Latin school from 1835. As the fourth class closed of 54 students he was ninth and was acclaimed for his ability and talent in the school records. A complete list of his school fellows, their room numbers and their achievement levels in their individual fields was a part of his diary so that their achievements could be listed openly.

The school year was divided into two semesters. The first began the end of October. The students registered with the headmaster and had to present last years signed report card. Very often the parents lived far from the school with no means of communication, they used some clever ideas to induce their sons to do well in class. The next days, following the reading of the laws, the students were acquainted with the strict school system, the beginning of the service of God, initiation of a study plan, teacher classification, lecture and learning material. The winter semester ended with 2½ weeks Easter vacation. The summer semester began with the reading of the school report of the previous half year. At the end of August it ended with handing out of the years school report. Besides the fall vacation there is only one pair of vacation days at Christmas, Shrove Tuesday and a May festival to which the public was invited. There was music, recitations, and in 1843 a melodrama "The Sendlinger Battle" was performed. Divine services on Sundays and feast days, participation in the Fronleichnams "Corpse" procession, Confession and Communion several times were a duty during the school year. Bruckl mentioned special Confessions that were held by the Director of the student seminary.

The school under the Jesuits 1672-74 was built with the highest degree of frugality, this was still to be seen in 1921 when a new building was erected. Simon reports that once because of the cold his French lesson could not be written. Beside the required subjects of Religion, Latin, Greek, German, Mathematics, History and Geography, they could register for French, Italian, Hebrew, Art and Shorthand. Simon registered for all subjects except chorus, as a certain amount of singing was required in the Latin class. The music of the seminary had to be especially solemn. Instructions were held mornings from 8:00 for two to three hours and afternoons from 2:00 for two hours. Simon complained of the extensive homework which was only not given on Saturdays.

At the end of the school year there was an all day closing examination for each class to which the public was invited. Bruckl reported at all events like an adult. The final examinations were important in the last Latin class as the promotions in the grammar school were decided, and the maturity for high school.

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The spiritual headmaster Furtmair inspected the classes for eagerness for instruction and for mischief going on. There was a good relationship between teacher and pupils. Bruckl went walking on the avenue with his classmate Uschold. For his namesday he purchased the novel of the romantic Berliner, Ludwig Lieck. The teachers prepared the framework of worldly wisdom for the pupils. For that purpose the antique authors served for the stories and lecture of the German classics and essay considerations. Bruckl reported the following essay themes: How does man relate to the anthropoid ape? - What is self control? - Value of continued friendship - Which important truths are worth gathering? - Over the worth of the stories, that the humor might not be too short in order to recognize the fixed contents of the scene. Today it seems you yourselves do not understand the plot-It is too sultry-Otherwise it was too cold/How ever I would like to know since when the right air blows-"The fall air stops." The students are thinking about the fall vacation.

A student Graf died within five days of contracting intestinal flu, the entire student body attended the funeral service. Bruckl reported twenty torches were placed on the coffin and black full dress. It was a comfort that the Professors wore their service uniforms-a kind of dress suit with stand up collar and a striking sleeve cuff, swords decorated with mourning cloth.

Naturally the health regulations of the students could not be ignored after that: Caution of catching a cold-Warm feet, cold head.

Bruckl's class was very well judged by their teachers. They were predominantly the children of small townsmen and farmers-how could the principals who through religious life and the thirty years war, when more than half the aristocracy and well born citizens were lost, then show elevated rank. The youngest and best of the class was Henry Pesl, son of tradesman Oconom, this is how Simon specified the list of his friends in the beginning of his diary. There was competition and lively support among the students. One worked with difficult domestic problems together with experimental work. Bruckl complained about this, that the honest student was at a disadvantage. However he had to depend on his own diligence.

After his registration he rose at 6:15 in the upper classes

often at 5:00. He noted also the time of going to bed, the rule was 9:00. In the school report he received for ability the mark 2, for behavior and diligence 1 or 2. His point figure became from 10 in the second class to 6 in the last class. His inclination was more toward speech than mathematics. He read over the school encyclopedia, German classics and Shakespeare and today no more is known about contemporary authors. He even schemed to own Drama and one Comic play and appeared to be a good casual author.

With money he was extremely saving. He knew that the 40 Gulden food money beside expense for clothing for the year, school tuition and other needs was a burden for his parents and that the other brothers and sisters also had their rights. In 1876 the mark became the official currency of Germany, one gulden was worth 1714 marks. The school money Simon needed was provided by his parents but it took a long time for a tavern landlord who offered food and drink but no over night lodging to come up with this money. When he began his grammar school classes he lived at the house of his oldest sister Elizabeth. The royal seminary charged 50 Gulden each year for room and board. Simon noted as special when he gave $2\frac{1}{2}$ Kreuzer for half a beer or purchased a knife for 24 Kreuzer. The sum of his pocket money was exactly 24 Kreuzer. He was thankful in the meantime when he received cold roast, cake from the wedding of his sister, an alarm clock for All Saints Day, underwear, socks, a work sleeve (a sleeve attached to the coat when writing) and boots sent from Waldmunchen. For Christmas there were modest gifts, nuts, apples and sweet chestnuts. It was good for him that his godfather Hofman invited him to a good midday meal once a week and occasionally raised the amount of his pocket money. Books were mainly bought second hand, then sold again. In spite of this he had to spend 8 Gulden and 24 Kreuzer in his first grammar school classes.

To go the 73 kilometers from Waldmunchen to Amberg by wagon and back he received rides from his acquaintances, once his father took him. As the hired coach of the counts once drove home, the coach broke down at 2:00 in the afternoon and did not reach Waldmunchen until 6:00 in the morning. Later he went the distance mostly by foot, only between the Black Forest and Neunburg was the stage coach used. For 18,3,1842 Simon noted: Early Mass at 6:00,

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meeting at Zirkenmaxel (a restaurant) at 7:15. "Our 19 walk out to Thore. Hardly 200 paces from Amberg the rain began and lasted to Kemnath where I stayed over night. At 7:00 in the morning I left for Neunburg where my father met me." From nine kilometers east of the Black Forest was Kemnath where he had to go back 35 kilometers. The overnight in damp clothes must have resulted in a free room otherwise he would have mentioned the expense.

What occupies the student throughout the year outside of school? The school rules here set the limits: The attendance at a public house is forbidden, after the prayer bell, also shortly after dusk no one is allowed away from his residence. In a publication of the "Royal Rectorates" in the weekly newspaper of Amberg of 17.1.1841 all landlords were notified of inspections being made and warned that if the rules were broken they would lose their students. Bruckl reported from the Dimission of scholars from Pedell who were caught in public houses. He mentions another house arrest with and without supervision of the Pedells, the penalties were more hours in school. In spite of the limits there was no boredom.

The connection with relatives, family greatness is extensive as today and friends are very close. They visited and wrote to each other. With school fellows, friendship in all forms was close. Poems of family histories were exchanged. Namesdays were celebrated less than birthdays, which was the case in the upper class until World War I. As principal namesday Bruckl chose Oct. 28 for Simon. His second namesday for Kajetan was hardly mentioned. It is note worthy that during his time at Amberg he falsely gave August 7 as his birthday as August 2 was the correct date according to church books. With his parents and his beloved sister Katharina he kept close contact, and there were complaints when answers were not received to his letters. He loved to go to Marixahilfberg with his friends. Once he mentioned a Sunday outing to Sulzbach and praised the good food there. In winter one went back and forth on skates. Other physical excercise was not mentioned. Simon saw the military parades and attended the military concerts, these were performed in Amberg up to World War II. Rope dances and circuses were performed in the city. In the evening there were parties and round games, in the upper class there was dance competition. Simon as a conversation partner appeared grown up, though he re-

peated himself, he held fast to his opinions. A great attraction developed particularly as later the interest for Amberg girls arose. Simon bought a new cap, cane and umbrella. The young ladies tried to detain the young men as shortly they would not see them again as they were going on to high school. One Kathi gave him heart aches. For her sake he spent many hours driving around the market. From her there was a curl found between the pages of the diary. In July of 1842 he burned all letters of Kathi's, without which he could not have made the break. The K on the fly leaf was dedicated to his nine year old sister Kathi, to whom he was very devoted.

Nature helped toward the change. In January of 1841 Simon reported on an earthquake. The whole city shook but soon a gentle Zephir came over the town. On July 8, 1842 there was a partial eclipse of the sun. In March of 1843 a comet on the western horizon frightened the Ambergers.

Simon read about the apparent irregularity in the newspaper at the home of his brother-in-law the weekly of the city of Amberg and the Augsburg newspaper. He was taught about the city news and also mentioned the flooding in Low Bavaria and the religious conflicts with the Swiss. Since 1833 Wittelsbacher Otto reigned as king of Greece and out of Amberg the first Battalion of the 10 Lenien Infantry Regiment accompanied him there.

For the holidays the students in Waldmunchen were highly treated. There were visits with the priest, theater plays and dancing until morning. Church celebrations in the entire town. With cousins he went around, the town secretary invited him for pigeon shooting. Overall it was a spiritual experience to look forward to.

There was plenty of time for pasttimes. However Bruckl spent his energies with studies and in equal proportion developed his own personality. He wrote often, as the end of the day left him contented or unsatisfied. He reported on his intentions. In his reflections for the New Year he was anxious about his progress and knowledge made in morals and religion. He reports on the handicap caused by foot pains, headaches, painful eyes, coughing, back pains and night sweats. In 1841 he paid 12 Gulden to the doctor and in 1842 11 Gulden. In doing so he was further cut down financially. At the end of 1842 he needed eye glasses which with the case cost one Gulden twelve Kreuzer. The falling away of efficiency pressed

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on his mood. He does not know which calling to pursue-Theology or Philology (the science of languages).

The diary for the school year was suddenly halted on Sunday May 21, 1843. The entries began again in October with the departure from Waldmunchen-via Amberg to the University of Munich. Bruckl reported nothing about the "absolutorium" that he must pass examinations during the school year. Most likely he did not have time for the diary because of the preparations for this. Apparently there was no agreement for a graduation ceremony. For August 15, 1844 Simon reported on the return journey from Munich to Amberg. Coarse script and coarse painting. It concerns the manner in which they wrote their names on a manifold remembrance card. So originated the setting of his narrow relation of only four years a colorful Mosaic of lively colors for his diary. It changed sunshine and rain-brightness and dullness-studious and reluctant-hope and disappointment, satisfaction and reproach-friendship and discord-strict school and carefree life. But through it all the tough, unshakable will of Bruckl never gave any indication of homesickness. Overall the mosaic was a genuine piety, that seldom called on God for help, but yet felt bound and obligated to Him. That was the spirit of the time and later the schools of Amberg held a sentiment for him. Out of the royal University of Amberg came in the tenth year and later rich men who were important in public life and of decided influence.

In order to say before hand: Bruckl did not belong to the successful rich, though he had the prerequisites for this: His studies at the University of Munich and his calling and financial needs and at last his failing health prevented this.

Also the diary for his University days came to a sudden end on May 14, 1846 without any reason. Out of the Episcopal Central record office in Regensburg and the city record office of Amberg there was proof that Bruckl in 1847 registered in the Episcopal Clerical Seminary of Regensburg and on 18.7.1848 was ordained a priest. He was connected with the Sladtkooperator in Weiden, but came in 1850 as "Commorant", also served as assistant priest at Amberg. There he died on 31.3.1851, not yet 27 years old, wasting away from tuberculosis as reported in the weekly newspaper of Amberg.

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Simon's leaving of the modest Waldmunchner home led him to this spiritual area, his older companionship was closed to him, and also his strength declined during this time.

His six year younger sister Margarethe was married to a son of the Waldmunchener Kallmunzer, who in 1850 had a wholesale firm which is still in business today. In this family the diary was kept.

From the diary of Waldmuncheners
S. C. Bruckl
University Years in Munich 1843-1846
By Dr. Hans Gehr
(Continuation and end)

According to the wishes of the innkeeping people Bruckls in Waldmunchen they wanted to have a child who would serve in the church. They saw in Simon Cajetan, the second oldest son, a coming spiritual person. During his University days in Amberg he was conscious of an inclination toward Theology. After leaving the school examination behind, he avoided the final decision. There was guilt, because the student was not insensitive to the opposite sex: two blond curls and a pretty red-blue fabric was found in the diary. It appeared that Philology attracted him.

The school years brought to light the talent and purposive of Simon Bruckl, but he also realized the difficult financial burden of his parents, to provide his schooling in Amberg. How should he continue on after his school leaving examination? Simon could surely find a job without further education. Could or ought one venture to one of the many Universities in Munich. And what should the innkeepers son study?

In any case he wanted to be out in the great wide world for once. In the fall of 1843 he appeared at the Amberg University where the first four semesters of the theological or philological studies were met with the least expense possible. On October 5 he rode to Amberg with the mail man, where he stayed for eleven days and arranged his things, from there the Regensburg to Tandshut and then on to Munich. Apparently relatives or acquaintances had rooms which the family paid for in advance. It cost two Gulden a month. The drive to Munich with the ordinary mail cost six Gulden, for the fast mail one had to pay 10 Gulden and 14

Kreuzer. So he noted frightfully that since the beginning of November he had paid out almost 22 Gulden.

The University was first moved from Tandshut to Munich in 1826. A former Amberger Professor Johan Nepomuh Ringseis, travel physician to Crown Prince Ludwig, first thought about gaining through this removal. The University would gain students from Vienna, Berlin and Gottligen. King Max I did not want a University in his residence. While there was already restlessness about this, Ludwig I did not share these ideas. To Munich only the excellent scholars were referred with out regard for denomination. Between 1835-1839 a large classy building was erected on the original Prunkstrasse of the Residenz city in the Ludwigstrasse. The number of students in 1843 was 1300.

Until the beginning of the lecture the student stayed around the capital area. Special events took place in the theater and the English Garden, there he would stroll after the college lectures to relax.

On Nov. 2, 1843, Bruckl registered as a student of Philology with the Matrikel number 74. The fee was 5 Gulden 36 Kreuzer. With his pledge in the hands of the head master he was obligated to the by-laws of the University. He attended a regular course of lectures including attendance at Sunday worship. The attendance at lectures was supervised by the professors: he attended the regular faculty conference where morality was discussed. No student could be gone from the University for more than one night. The summer vacation lasted officially only from September 1 until October 18, but the lectures ended already the first part of Nov. , examinations followed them or occured before hand. At Easter there was a break of about four weeks, at Christmas two weeks. For all the faculty except the medical there was written in the first four semesters a general development study. It comprised an encyclopedia of the academic studies, logic, universal and natural history, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Meteorology, Astronomy, Anthropology, and archealogy. The study should last for four years for exceptional people. Bruckl attended the afore mentioned lectures. Later he concentrated on antique literature and Phylosophy. In the seminary he worked on the works of Pinday, Aristophanes, Demos-thenes, Platus, Cicero, Lacitus, Seneca and the biography of Charles

the Great Einhard.

Of the instructors the brilliant and versatile Philologist Thiersch made the greatest impression on him "a member of the highest Church and school supervisors," he also appointed history teacher publisher Gorres and Theologian Dollinger. The most credit he gave to classical philologist Prantl, who not only answered his study questions but the prospects for his vocation. Prantl again opened his face to face with his heart, he brought out the missing scientific tendency. The relation between student and professor was generally very good. Bruckl noted that at the semester closing a three fold "cheer" was brought out when his lecture was satisfactory.

In spite of official reports of his abilities and excellent results his father could only remit two thirds of his tuition. He also gave considerable money for books, for a Horaz issue he had to pay ten Gulden. A dictionary he bought second hand for 12 Gulden.

In his field he found no acquaintances, other Ambergers studies took a different direction. All kinds of things were unsympathetic to his student eagerness. They mockingly called him "Doktor" and held him in front of them as "Logiere in the University." Some of them led a wild life and failed in their exams. So he complained that he searched in vain for the right company. He was invited by two organizations. Among them were the Pfalzer, a corp which was victorious since 1813, there were many Oberpfalzer in his line. But in order to maintain his position he had to have more financial support. Until 1848 students of Phylology were forbidden to have membership in the official union.

In the higher semesters they found a friendly circle, who for them had "Soireen" evening parties, parties in hotels, parties in their own dens. It was very damp there but Bruckl kept back even here. For one Soiree on Saturday 4.1.1845 he noted: 4 glasses beer, 2 sausages, 2 breads 20 Kreuzer. With these friends he went on Sunday excursions to the mountain of Laim, Neuhausen, Menter-schweige.

Financial problems overshadowed his entire student years. From his parents and siblings he received only irregular and modest allowances. He also depended on scholarships. For the present he

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he only received one Herzog-Max scholarship of 5 Gulden 24 Kreuzer, later, twice from the University one of 50 Gulden. In vain he sat in on the lottery. He was very glad Professor Prantl sent him two pupils to tutor which brought him 6-7 Gulden a month. He had to spend long hours with his pupils and had constant concern for his own undertakings. He again had to borrow money from his relatives and friends, always from his former Amberger schoolfellow Lottner, who had to leave the University, at present was a clerk in Munich with a steady income.

Bruckl's life style was extremely spartan at this time. He often missed breakfast. He ate irregular dinners and supper in restaurants, some of which are still partly in business-Donisl, Augustiner, Franziskaner-the Tamplgarten near the Wittelsbacher platz was in business yet during the destruction of World War II-a cheap student restaurant. For his noon meal he spent 6-10 Kreuzer, somewhat less for the evening meal. With much thankfulness he welcomed each food package from Waldmunchener relatives, the parents of his scholars, and hat maker Muhldorfer. His satisfaction was so great he reported in his diary foods he was served, for example barley soup, beef with anchovy sauce, tortes, wine, coffee. He himself gradually became more critical of the food in restaurants often enjoying these meals. For 2 Gulden he bought a coffee maker, a can of coffee for 21 Kreuzer and sugar for 30 Kreuzer.

His laundry was sent to relatives for washing and brought back again. He mended his clothing himself. When he once accidentally found a crown in his trunk he could finally have the material he brought from Waldmunchen made into new trousers. But his money was never abundant, he urgently needed a coat. He and his friends cut each others hair.

He changed rooms several times in order to save money. The landlords also economized, especially in the winter on the heat. Once he noted a temperature of 22° in February. So he was often miserably cold in winter. Once he bought a stack of wood for not less than 12 Gulden. One room that he had just moved into, smelled so strong of oil paint that he bought a fourth of a can of tobacco for a pipe he had "which was a gift from the University secretary"

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in order to cover the smell with smoke. He was grateful when the bed sack was filled with new straw and the bedding was washed.

The result of living under these poverty conditions was suffering from sickness, headache and toothache-sorefeet-catarrh-chest pains, facial rheumatism he could hardly bring a spoon to his mouth. On June 22, 1844, he wrote: extreme exhaustion last evening I had nothing except two glasses of beer, as a result the feet felt like they were beaten. On August 21 of this year he noted in a composed manner: I have a very dry cough, I think I will not live much longer. Also right! One October 18, 1845, he only had 2 Kreuzer, 3 Phennige in his pocket, in order to maintain his strength he had to be satisfied with dumplings and Kraut until a friend loaned him 10 Gulden. Only a November scholarship of 50 Gulden rescued him from his great need.

It was good that Munich offered free entertainment-the October-fest, dancing, carnival, horsemarket, military parade, military music.

For the students inexpensive theater tickets were available, Bruckl visited the Opera productions: Barber of Seville, Wedding of Figaro, Postillon von Longjumeau, Zar and Zimmerman. He also saw the ballet Giselle, the stage play Romeo and Juliette. He gave up the theater and amused himself with lyrical poetry.

From political excitement remarked Bruckl and the tension filled times the growing government of King Ludwig I received criticism. After his report in May 1844 the powerful people's anger simmered again, when the price of a liter of beer was raised to 6½ Kreuzer. At all the larger breweries they broke windows, stoves, doors, until the Kurassiere and infantry were called in to restore peace. There was again nightly destruction at the prominent bakeries because the price of grain and flour had risen so the price of bread had gone up. The price of beer from the breweries was voluntarily set back to 6 Kreuzer. On May 1, 1845, they took precautions against rebellion by sending two patrols through the city. Again Bruckl went to the Bock beer cellars in a cheerful mood, there was no talk of revolution. The poor devils yield unconditional terms of the Royal house. This indicates different signs on August 25, 1845. Sometime before 3:00 in the morning there was announced with 25 canon shots the birth of a

prince from the womb of the I.M.d wife of the crown prince. Hail and welcome to you Otto. What a names day for our King Ludwig, for the people in the past year sufficient compensation. All is filled with jubilation and even heaven, the child also smiles.

It went well for the student at vacation time at home. Already the trip which he made by different routes, and again and again interrupted was for him a great pleasure. He stopped at all the churches in Regensburg, visited the Walhalla, made detours to Sinzing and Donaustaf and observed the arrival of a steamship on the Steinernen bridge. In Burglengenfeld he discovered a woman with two cows who farmed here; they worked either with horses or oxen. In Amberg he was received by his relatives in a friendly welcome. He also made long visits to his former teachers Unshcold and Merk. By the return trip back to the summer semester in 1845 floods had destroyed the Donaustauf bridge. The coachman had to detour frequently through water, there was often a fear of death. The trip lasted from Saturday morning until Monday evening. Those who also rode at night made the trip in 1½ days. He heard in May 1844 that there was a continuous railway line from Munich-Nunberg-Amberg-Regensburg. It already existed from Munich to Augsburg since 1840, the line to Donauworth was finished in 1844. He wished that a connection would be made to Waldmunchen and Bohmen.

In Waldmunchen he was again invited by friends and relatives. He went hunting and trout fishing. In 1846 he made an entrance: Celebrate the holy feast of Easter. Oh lord let me yet so often celebrate, so happy and beloved by mine. He took an affectionate interest in the destiny of his darling sister Kathi, who was abandoned by his friend Whihelm Bruckmayer in a not nice manner. The gaiety of his second youngest sister Margarethe delighted him. He scolded himself in mature deliberation, when his older brother Daniel was expected to take over his father's business. These bonds with family and friends made his absence constantly maintained in writing. The master student had to even help to maintain the cultural life of his home area. They wanted theater plays. After much back and forth bickering and wifely jealousy about the roll cast, he conducted two plays, "The seal of the Mayor and Je suis mon frere." The profit was spent on a jolly punch party.

In spite of his unpleasant financial conditions, he turned

out a mature man. Many lectures inspired him, especially the stories of Philosophy and the Greek composers. He reveled in Pindors I Pythischer Ode, that praised the righteous and generous king, who sought true glory.

His frugal circumstances did not make him bitter. His assurance was: Humility is desirable, also reasonable self confidence. For that reason he endured all that followed, that he had disputed in seminary classes, the good reports of the examinations and visible results of his private students. When on May 8, 1844, he had strong chest pains and for the first time had a forboding that he only had a year to live, his only wish was that he could accomplish all sorts of work. On January 1, 1845 he wrote: Will God give me the strength and virtue to allow my ordination? My motto for this year will be: "Onward", a firm hold and unshadeable devoutness, inspite of occassional refusal of formality and doubt about Dogma. Over the content of good preaching he made repetitious notes.

Because of his financial condition and poor health he was excused from military service, it was the third sorrow of his vocation For a Philologen the outlook for employment in the Civil Service was very bad. Simon's classmate, the highly talented Mathematician and Physiker van Pesl, who in 1851 left the high school was first hired in 1857 as University assistant. Immediate employment was found by Theologens. But he did not believe that this calling would give him the necessary inner peace. He was afraid that the shrink- ing of his thought freedom could not be endured. In Munich, Mathilde the sister of one of his scholars made a great impression. In Amberg he sat once more with his Kathi in an arbor and kissed her though playing a subordinate roll. Professor Prantl counseled him in jurisprudence. This did not please Bruckl, he had to prolong the time of his studies considerably. His parents and siblings in whom he confided left him free choice. His father advised him that he could not count or depend on him for more contributions, the other children also wanted something. His mother gave him the advice-Who prays well, sleeps well.

So Bruckl decided to lighten the burden for his family and to finally become spiritual. When his thoughts wandered to the Theology studies of the dreaded Concours, the philological civil examinations, there was no more talk of it. Since the Winter sem-

ester of 1845-1846 he was registered at the University of Munich as a student of Theology. During the Easter vacation of 1846 he avoided the public house in Waldmunchen and had a black garment tailored for himself. On May 11, 1846 he took a dogma examination with excellent results.

On Thursday May 14 the diary ended without special remarks or obvious reason. The last entry read: Rainy day. Pesl visited me again because he needed something out of Dubois. Ehrensberger asked me to go walking. Hofbrauhaus, Headache.

We have no clue as to the reason for the silence. After the summer semester of 1846 Bruckl was not registered at the University of Munich anymore.

For date of death see page 7.